

The genus *Acæna* is diffused all round the south temperate zone, and extends northward through the Andes to Mexico and Southern California: it is also represented in the Sandwich Islands. The species are most numerous in the extreme south of America; and one of these, *Acæna ovalifolia*, Ruiz and Pav., is very closely allied to the present.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Hydrocotyle capitata, Thouars.

Hydrocotyle capitata, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 43, t. 12; Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 506.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA. *Thouars; Carmichael; MacGillivray and Milne; Moseley.*
INACCESSIBLE ISLAND. *Moseley.*

Endemic in the group, and a very distinct species when normally developed, as in Carmichael's specimens, and Moseley's from Inaccessible Island, the larger leaves being from two to two and a half inches across; but the starved specimens collected by Milne and MacGillivray have leaves not more than a third of an inch across, and the plant resembles the New Zealand *Hydrocotyle moschata* in appearance. The leaves of Moseley's Tristan da Cunha plant are intermediate in size, the largest being about three quarters of an inch in their greatest diameter. In Carmichael's time, *Hydrocotyle capitata* was very common in the lower part of the main island. Both he and Mr Moseley have placed on record that the plant possesses the uncommon smell and taste of the carrot in a high degree. It is noteworthy that the greatest concentration of species of the widely spread genus *Hydrocotyle* is in the southern hemisphere, there being no fewer than twenty-six in Australia.

Apium australe, Thouars.

Apium australe, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 43; Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 506; Benth., Fl. Austr., iii. p. 372; Hook. f., Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 90.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA. *Thouars; Carmichael; MacGillivray and Milne; Moseley.*
INACCESSIBLE ISLAND. *Moseley.*

This plant is found all round the southern temperate zone, including many of the remote islets, and South Africa, and it varies very much in size, in the cutting of the leaves, and even in the size and consistence of the fruit. It is very closely allied to the northern celery (*Apium graveolens*), with which it was united in the Flora Antarctica, ii. p. 287, but afterwards separated by the author of the work cited in his Handbook of the Flora of New Zealand, and by Mr Bentham in the Flora Australiensis. This will explain the adoption of the name *Apium graveolens* for the Tristan da Cunha plant by Mr Moseley (Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xiv. p. 379), who had only the Flora Antarctica before him when writing the sketch of the vegetation of the islands.